(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2514.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1795.

BERLIN, *December* 9.

AN English meſſenger arrived here yeſterday; the purport of his buſineſs is not publicly known, but it is ſuppoſed to concern ſome offers on the part of England in conſequence of the late ſucceſs of the allies in Poland.

From BRADENBURGH, *December* 9.

It is known that during the inſurrection which took place in Warſaw, the prince Primate, brother to the king of Poland, died, and it was reported he was poiſoned; we have now learnt the following particulars of that buſineſs: "The above prince was condemned to die by the heads of the revolution; but Koſciuſko, willing to avoid the ſhame of a public execution, went himſelf to the condemned prince, with his ſentence of death in one hand, and a glaſs of poiſon in the other, leaving him to chooſe which he would take; he choſe the poiſon, which he drank, after having made his will; and after his death was privately buried."

The Pruſſian troops are puſhing forwards into Sendomir, and as they arrive the Ruſſians go away; Auſtrian troops alſo begin to appear, and we ſeem to be upon the eve of important occurrences, which may have great influence on the politics of different ſtates.

PARIS, *December* 1.

There is much talk of peace, but we do not think it ſo near as many people imagine, particularly as many are of opinion that the overtures for peace, and particularly the propoſed ceſſation of arms, are only held out to give the enemies of France time to prepare to attack the republic with redoubled vigour. This is, however, certain, that no overtures have been made as to any mediation on the part of either Sweden or Denmark. Verninac, formerly ambaſſador from the republic in Sweden, will go to Switzerland; but it is not certain whether he will ſtay in Switzerland, or go from thence to Sweden.

Several deputies, ſome openly, and others privately, have gone lately to the armies, which gives riſe to the opinion that a negotiation is on foot; but nothing of that ſort is yet certain, and the ruling party will take great care how they do any thing of the kind till they are fully certain that it will be with the approbation of the people at large.

In the mean time it is reported that the convention mean to declare that the French people will not refuſe any overtures of peace that may be made conſiſtent with the liberty of the republic.

By letters from Toulon we learn, that there are 15 ſhips of the line and ten frigates ready to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice; beſides which there are five ſhips of the line and a frigate.

On the 26th three frigates, a corvette, and a zebec, ſailed, ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the African coaſt.

From Breſt we have accounts, that the grand fleet, conſiſting of 35 ſhips of the line, will ſail on the 24th, to join 10 ſail which are now out at ſea. All theſe ſhips are victualled for a month; their deſtination is not known.

According to the report of Dutertre, who commands in La Vendee, the moderate meaſures purſued by the convention have almoſt put an end to the war there; that the royaliſts come in daily, and ſay they will no longer reſiſt.

Bread is not the deareſt article of life; it is at preſent only double the price it was before the revolution. An ell of cloth, formerly worth 36 livres, now coſts 200; ſhoes, which uſed to be ſold for 5 or 6 livres per pair, now coſt 30; meat, which was ſold for 10 or 12 ſous per lb. now ſells for 30; candles coſt 6 livres per lb. wax candles 30 livres; lamp-oil 6 livres; butter 6 livres; ſugar 24 livres; coffee 24 livres; 100 eggs 50 livres; a cord of wood 150 livres; a pair of common woollen ſtockings 12 livres; and other articles in proportion. The price of labour is paid in proportion, and a labourer was paid during the ſummer 15 livres. The convention does not pretend to diſguiſe the dangers of this increaſe in the price of every thing, and the cauſe of it was much debated in one of their ſittings in November, when all parties agreed in attributing it to the enormous maſs of aſſignats in circulation, and the great expences of the war, the preſent campaign of which is eſtimated to have coſt two billions 200 millions of livres.

Dec. 9. The famous denunciation againſt the old committees of public ſafety and general welfare, circulates rapidly, and fixes the public attention. The people wait with impatience for a trial of this great affair, which will unveil that calculated ſyſtem of crimes and tyranny, which has covered France with mourning, with tears and dead bodies. The authors of ſuch horrors muſt be puniſhed. The ſtability, the proſperity of the republic, the public ſafety require that the exact puniſhment of the executioners ſhould ſtrike without mercy thoſe miſerable men, who have ſpread over our unfortunate and miſerable country, all the ſcourges of hell.

LONDON, *December* 23.

Particulars of the ſtorming of Praga, and of the ſurrender of Warſaw.

The circumſtances attending the ſtorming of Praga, and thoſe which preceded the ſurrender of Warſaw, have as yet been imperfectly related; we have now received the particulars, which make humanity ſhudder.

The ſuburb of Praga, ſeparated from Warſaw by the Viſtula, was defended by more than a hundred cannon, diſpoſed upon 33 batteries.—It was under the fire of this terrible artillery that general Suwarrow made his troops mount to the aſſault, in the ſame manner as he had done at the taking of Iſmael. It will be recollected that it was general Suwarrow who commanded at the taking of this Turkiſh fortreſs, where the Ruſſians entered only by climbing over the dead bodies of their comrades as well as their enemies. The general gave the ſame orders in the aſſault of the ſuburbs of Praga; he enjoined his ſoldiers to give quarter to no one. The engagement laſted two hours, and this memorable day, the 4th of November, will be numbered among thoſe in which human blood was ſhed in moſt abundance, even in theſe unhappy times in which we live. The number of unfortunate Poles, who periſhed by the ſword, the fire, and the water, (the bridge over the Viſtula having been broken during the action,) are eſtimated at 20,000. In the ſuburb of Praga, 12,000 inhabitants of both ſexes, and all ages, were the victims of the firſt fury of the Ruſſians, who maſſacred all whom they met, without diſtinction of age, ſex or quality. After this dreadful execution, no more hopes remained of ſaving Warſaw. The principal chief of the inſurrection, count Potocki himſelf, adviſed to treat with the Ruſſian general, and for that purpoſe repaired to the head quarters of the Ruſſians, with propoſitions of peace, in the name of the republic. But count Suwarrow refuſed to hear him, obſerving haughtily, that the empreſs, his ſovereign, was by no means at war with the republic; that the only object of his coming before Warſaw was to reduce to obedience thoſe Poliſh ſubjects, who, by taking up arms, had diſturbed the repoſe of the ſtate. He at the ſame time inſiſted, that he ſhould treat with none of the chiefs of the inſurrection, but only with perſons who, inveſted with legitimate authority, ſhould come to ſpeak in the name and on the part of his Poliſh majeſty.

Count Potocki being ſent back with this anſwer, it was reſolved to ſend deputies from the magiſtracy of Warſaw to the Ruſſian commander. During all this time the fire of the city did not ceaſe playing upon the Ruſſians in the ſuburb of Praga, who anſwered it but feebly. The deputies, Buzakowſki, Struzakowſki, and Makarowicz, having repaired to the head quarters, and the night of the 4th being ſpent under the acuteſt anxiety, they returned about noon on the 5th. They had been conſtrained to ſurrender the city at diſcretion into the hands of count Suwarrow, under the ſingular condition, that the inhabitants ſhould be ſecure in their lives and property. The general having conſented to this, added, "that, beſides ſafety to their perſons, and the preſervation of their property, there was a third article, which, without doubt, the magiſtrates had forgotten to aſk, and which he granted, pardon for the paſt."

The deputies being returned into the city, a proclamation was publiſhed to this effect:

"The magiſtracy of the free city of Warſaw.

"The deputies of the city of Warſaw, ſent to general Suwarrow, commanding the Ruſſian troops under the city, having reported to the magiſtracy that they were received amicably by his excellency, the ſaid general, who had declared his diſpoſition for a capitulation; and alſo that they had obtained ſome preliminary articles, ſigned by him, by which he had promiſed the citizens ſafety to their perſons and property, and oblivion of all paſt wrongs—The magiſtracy notifies the ſame to the citizens, wiſhing them to keep themſelves quiet till the entire concluſion of the capitulation, and that they will ceaſe their fire, his excellency having ordered his men not to fire on their part."

In conſequence of this ſubmiſſion of the city, the magiſtracy alſo informed the inhabitants of the deſire of general Suwarrow, that all perſons, inhabitants, ſhould ſurrender all their arms, of every kind, before the ſigning of the capitulation, under promiſe of all arms of value, and fowling pieces, being returned to the proprietors, after the re-eſtabliſhment of tranquillity. All the inhabitants obeyed this order; but the ſoldiery then in the city refuſed. Their chief, Wawrzewski, and many members of the ſupreme council refuſed to take part in the capitulation. This difficulty gave occaſion for more parleys, which laſted all the 6th. The king demanded a week to labour at a pacification; but count Suwarrow would grant no more than two or three days, during which time they laboured to repair the bridge over the Viſtula. In fine, it was agreed, that thoſe of the military who refuſed to lay down their arms, ſhould have liberty to go out of Warſaw. But the Ruſſian general added this declaration, that "all who choſe this alternative might be ſure of not eſcaping any where elſe; and that when overtaken, no quarter would be granted."

After the agreement was ſigned, the members of the ſupreme council, and generaliſſimo Wawrzewski, waited upon the king, in the morning of the 7th of November, and remitted into his hands the authority they exerciſed at Warſaw. The ſame day the magiſtrates informed the inhabitants, that the capitulation having been ſigned, the Ruſſian troops were about to enter the city; that the Ruſſian general having promiſed obſervance of the moſt exact diſcipline, the burgeſſes were enjoined to preſerve order and tranquillity on their part: and the more ſecurely to preſerve tranquillity, they ordered all houſes to be ſhut, &c.

The entry of the Ruſſians followed on the 9th of November, in the manner we have before related.

Dec. 25. With pleaſure we inform the public, during the preſent high price of bread corn, that the malt diſtillers, in and near London, do not conſume any wheat in their manufactories, and they have unanimouſly reſolved not to uſe any in the courſe of the enſuing ſeaſon.

The farmers in the neighbourhood of Monmouth, have generouſly determined to adopt a ſimilar plan to thoſe near Roſs; that of retailing wheat at a low price to the poor, in order to alleviate their diſtreſſes.

Extract of a letter from Holland, brought by the mail yeſterday.

"A ceſſation of arms is ſaid to be agreed upon on both ſides: This, however, is not fully confirmed, and it was not known at our army two days ago, but muſt be the conſequence of a negotiation, and which, if fully adhered to on the part of the French, is a great point gained for this country, whether the iſſue is peace or not, particularly as the froſt is ſet in ſo ſtrongly as to make it feared the rivers may ſoon be froze over.

"The general wiſh for peace makes moſt people look upon it now as in a manner certain; but there is much yet to be conſidered. What will the allies ſay to this buſineſs? What terms will the French require? And will they give up the conquered Dutch towns? All theſe points muſt be ſettled; and, however, the Dutch may be inclined to make a ſeparate peace, probably in hopes (as a trading nation) of reaping great advantages from the commerce they will then carry on with France, yet the allies and their intereſts muſt be taken into the ſcale, and will have their weight, which will not be leſſened on the part of the Auſtrians by the 25,000 of their forces, which are coming (indeed partly come) into this country, who may not only be intended to defend the frontiers, but may have ſome influence in the negotiations for peace.

Dec. 29. The workmen in the dock-yards at Chatham, Portſmouth, and Plymouth, by orders from the admiralty, work by torch light, to expedite the repairs. So urgent is the occaſion for the equipment of a moſt formidable fleet, notwithſtanding the advance of the ſeaſon.

Preparations are making at Colcheſter for the immediate reception of 1100 ſick and wounded ſoldiers, who are daily expected to arrive from the Britiſh army on the continent. They will land at Wivenhoe.

His majeſty's miniſters, it is ſaid, in a council held on Saturday laſt, came to a determination to abandon the proſecutions againſt Mr. John Martin, the attorney, indicted for high treaſon.

Captain Molloy's trial was expected to come on the 31ſt inſtant, but the immediate neceſſity of the Channel fleet putting to ſea for the protection of our convoys, will probably occaſion its further delay; indeed the abſence of commodore Payne, who is the principal evidence in ſupport of the charges, would alone occaſion the ſuſpenſion. Captain Molloy has ſixty-two evidences, which he means to call on the ſcore of recrimination, as well as in his own immediate defence.

On Tueſday evening earl Stanhope gave an entertainment, at his ſeat at Chevening, in Kent, to his neighbours and tenants, to celebrate the acquittal of Mr. Joyce, the tutor of his ſons, and the other perſons indicted with him for high treaſon. About four hundred perſons of both ſexes, who were invited, beſides a number of gentlemen from different parts of the county, were preſent.

Travelling in general has been very much obſtructed by the late fall of ſnow, and the thaw that followed. Moſt of the ſtage-coaches, as well mail as others, were much impeded, and frequently met with accidents, from the horſes not being able to keep their feet. On the north road many fell, and the conſequences were, that the harneſs, reins, and poles were broken, and ſome of the coaches overturned. On the Bath and Briſtol road too, travelling has been dangerous, eſpecially on the hills; ſcarce a coach went a ſtage without the horſes falling. On Devy Hill, three miles from Chippenham, one of the Briſtol mail-coach wheel horſes fell and broke the pole; and the coachman, from the ſlipperyneſs of the road, being unable to ſtop

the carriage, was drawn down on the ice nearly to the bottom.

The practice of inoculation, which is found to be the only method of diminishing the ravages of that dreadful disorder the small-pox, has been carried into effect on a very laudable plan at Guisbourg, in the north riding of Yorkshire. A subscription was promoted by some of the principal inhabitants, for inoculating all the children in the place, and out of 200, on whom the operation was performed only two have died.

Dec. 31. The duke and dutchess of Brunswick are expected to accompany the princess of Wales to England. Apartments are fitting up in the left wing of St. James's palace for their residence.

Last night his royal highness the prince of Wales arrived in town from Sheerness, where he had been to see the nobility, with their attendants, embark to bring over the princess of Wales.

A letter was received in town yesterday from on board the Jupiter man of war, of 50 guns, commodore Payne's flag ship, stating, that the whole fleet bound for Holland, for the purpose of bringing over the princess of Wales elect, remained wind bound at the Nore, on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock.

The diamond presents, which commodore Payne carries with him for the princess of Wales, are to the amount of upwards of 10,000l.

A letter from Lisbon says, that the command of the 6000 Portuguese troops which are to be sent against France, has been conferred on colonel M'Intyre, a native of Scotland, who has been for many years in the service of her most faithful majesty.

The bishopric of Munster, making a part of the circle of Westphalia, is the country which, in imitation of England, has received the exiled clergy of France, with a generosity and kindness that has only been exceeded by Great-Britain. That bishopric, which contains no more than 230 parishes, has given an asylum to 2000 of these unfortunate men; 1800 of whom are lodged, fed, and even cloathed, by voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of all ranks and descriptions.

This humane and benevolent conduct in Great-Britain and Munster, forms a striking contrast with that of several countries, and especially of Spain, where, under the reign of a prince of the house of Bourbon, invested with the title of a catholic king, the emigrated French clergy and laity find neither protection nor resources, except in four or five dioceses, the superintending bishops of which fulfil, as far as respects them, all the duties which humanity and charity prescribe. The archbishop of Toledo, and the bishop of Arunca, are of that number.

NEWBURYPORT, *February* 27.

A letter to a gentleman in this town, dated 8th January, from Guadaloupe, mentions, that one or two frigates and eight or ten transports, had arrived at Point-Petre—no confirmation of a fleet arriving in the West-Indies.

From CAPE-FRANCOIS, Jan. 13.

A letter from the master of an American vessel at Cape-François, to a gentleman in this town, says, "The markets here are very poor. The administration take our cargoes, and pay us in what they please, and at their prices. If we had liberty to dispose of them to individuals, it would be an advantage of 50 or 60 per cent. to us—Some vessels have been lying here five months, and it is quite uncertain when we shall be able to obtain liberty to sail, as they will not grant it to any."

A vessel has arrived at Cape-Anne, the captain of which spoke a vessel at sea, out upwards of 100 days, belonging to New-York.—They were out of all kinds of sustenance—had cast lots, and killed one of their people to keep them from starving. After eating their unfortunate fellow sufferer, they again cast lots, when the person to whose lot it fell to die, requested leave to go aloft, and happily discovered the above vessel, the captain of which supplied them with things necessary for their relief.

BOSTON, *March* 5.

The Newburyport story of a vessel with a long passage, the crew's eating the man, &c. proves to be a *hum*.

NEW-YORK, *March* 6.

The plan of a winter campaign, determined on by the French, is probably the consequence of the resolution of the combined powers to continue the war with spirit, as announced in the speech of the British king to the parliament. The French have now the advantage over their foes, and they are politic enough not to wait the whole winter for them to bring forward reinforcements. They will push their advantages, and endeavour to disconcert the plans of their enemies, before they are in a condition to carry them into effect.

March 7. The object of col. Humphrey's voyage to America is not public; but conjectures tell us, it is to effect a negotiation with the regency of Algiers for the release of our fellow-citizens who are prisoners. It is said that a peace with those pirates is to be purchased, not with money, but with military apparatus. The Dutch purchase a peace with them in the same manner.

It should seem, from Paris papers, that in the next campaign, the French expect to turn the navies of Spain and Holland against England. These are the terms, on which alone, peace is to be granted to those powers: if Gibraltar is taken, Spain is to have it.—The patriots of Holland are to be relieved from the dominion of the stadtholder.—The power and even the existence of poor old England are dreadfully threatened.

March 9. The treaty long expected, and indeed supposed to be captured or lost, will at length be undoubtedly received by the ship Thomas, arrived at Norfolk. Captain Clarke arrived last evening from thence, who hailed the vessel, and was informed that the treaty was on board. This is the original, as the duplicate was forwarded by the British November packet, which is supposed to have been taken. It has happened very unfortunately that it was not received before the rising of congress; but as many of the senate are still in Philadelphia, and others not far on their return home, the president may possibly be enabled and induced to call them together at an earlier period than that he fixed on under the uncertainty of its timely reception.

On Saturday arrived the brig Lydia, capt. Shackerly, in 56 days from Amsterdam. Letters have been received from thence as late as the 7th January. We have seen those addressed to a respectable house in this city. They at different dates, state the progress of the French:—That, at one time, they crossed the Rhine and the Waal, and drove in the posts established there. It had been afterwards reported at Amsterdam that they had re-crossed those rivers; but the postscript to the last letter of the 7th January, declares all hopes of stopping the progress of the French to be entirely at an end, and that they would undoubtedly be in the city in the course of 2 or 3 days.—No disturbances had taken place among the inhabitants, who, on the contrary, were calmly waiting their fate.

We had much conversation with the captain and passengers, who confirm the following interesting intelligence, received by a house of the first respectability in this city; "that the French availing themselves of a hard frost, had crossed the river Waal, on the 27th and 28th of December, and drove in the British posts, established on the banks for its defence.

The passengers in the Lydia say, that it was reported when they left the Texel, the French had had two engagements at Utrecht. In the first they were repulsed, but in the second they carried it. Nothing now stands in the way of their march to Amsterdam, it being but——miles from Utrecht.

Captain Shackerly informs, that on the 20th of January, in lat. 46, 36, long. 17, he fell in with a fleet of French ships of war, consisting of 21 sail of the line, and 15 frigates, several of which were 74's cut down, carrying very heavy metal; that he was boarded by the frigate Thames, who took one French passenger from him; and that the captain of the Thames informed him that they had taken in their cruise, among others, a fleet of 22 sail of vessels from Cork, bound to the West-Indies with provisions. Same day captain Shackerly spoke the ship Peggy, captain Elliott, from Philadelphia bound to Bourdeaux; also the schooner Rambler, from Boston bound to France.

Arrived, Saturday evening, the brig Maria, captain Barnard, from Port-Liberty, formerly called Point-Petre Guadaloupe, which place he left the 10th February, and brings the account of the fleet arriving there from France, 1 74 gun ship, 2 frigates, 1 sloop of war, 2 corvets, and 8 transports, with 4000 troops; one of the transports was taken off Deseada, by the Bellona, 74 gun ship. Before captain Barnard sailed, the captain of the French ship that fought the Blanch, had returned on parole; the Blanch had struck before the Bellona came in sight.

Captain Barnard left in Point-Petre twenty-two sail of American vessels, waiting for their turn for payment.

Captain Barnard was boarded by the Bellona, an English 74 gun ship, and was politely treated. The captain of the Bellona shewed captain Barnard a proclamation from the governor of Martinico to bring into port all neutral vessels bound to a French port.

Amsterdam has been long expecting its fate, and before this is doubtless in the power of the French. A total revolution in the government must be the consequence. The stadtholder's power will be annihilated, and Mr. Van Staphorst and his party will probably be permitted by the French to model the government at their pleasure, under the auspices of the French convention. It is not probable the French will treat Holland as a conquered country and annex it to the republic, as they have the Austrian Netherlands; but in reality the fate of Holland will be so totally in the power of the French, that a revolution will have all the effects of a conquest.—What will become of the Dutch marine, is uncertain. This is, however, a serious point as it respects Great-Britain.

[Minerva.]

Extract of a letter, dated Amsterdam, Jan. 12, 1795.

"We are here groaning under the burdens of the war. The French are expected daily, being already in Guelderland. May God give us soon a desirable peace; about which to obtain, two commissioners sent from the States to Paris, are employed."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 13.

As many persons have doubted the practicability of the decree of the French convention, ordering each department to furnish a vessel of the line, we are happy in being able to lay before our readers an authentic account of the manner in which this extraordinary decree is carrying into execution. Throughout the whole republic are immense forests, which are fostered with great care, for the purpose of supplying fuel and timber for the nation. In these forests, the interior departments, which are not furnished with sea ports, are at present engaged in building the vessels they are required to provide. When finished, they are to be propelled to the sea ports on rollers, and there they are to be finally equipped for sea. The stupendous efforts making in this respect, have never been equalled by any nation in the world, and leave little doubt as to the final issue of the war. [The information here given, rests on the authority of a gentleman of the first respectability, who left France the month of November.] (A. D. Adv.)

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 19.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, March 3, 1795.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be requested to receive proposals from any person or persons skilled in the art of Stenography, or capable of reporting debates with accuracy, and to report the same to this house, at the commencement of the next session, with his observations and opinion respecting the qualifications of the said person or persons for the said duty, to the end, that this house may be enabled to appoint one or more persons as officers of the house, for the valuable purpose above mentioned.

Extract from the journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

Messieurs GREEN,

By inserting the following in your paper you will much oblige, your humble servant,

J. S.

The SLAVE.

YE sons of freedom, who its blessings know,
Your gen'rous pity on a slave bestow,
Who long has groan'd beneath the galling chain
Of cruel slav'ry and laborious pain;
Condemn'd when first bright morning gilds the skies
To his sad task from broken sleep to rise,
All day beneath the cruel lash to groan,
Nor end his labours 'till the setting sun,
And when the ev'ning stars again return
Forc'd to his wretched hovel, there to mourn
His wretched bondage thro' a restless night,
And dread the coming of unwelcome light.—
Such is my lot,—such hardships I endure,
Which nought but death or liberty can cure.
O liberty! though now of thee depriv'd,
Once I possess'd thee, and then happy liv'd;
Beyond the wave, on Afric's sandy plain,
(E'en there with freedom could content remain,)
Free from all care, I never thought to be
Reduc'd to slav'ry, or this land to see;
But transient fortune soon deserted me.
Once a ship anchor'd in a luckless day
Upon our coasts. We, curious to survey,
Croud to the shore. The murd'rous villains land
Prepar'd for treach'ry, in a hostile band.
I and my hapless friends, seiz'd and convey'd
On board the ship, are there in irons laid.
For five long weeks we plough'd the wat'ry main,
Press'd with the burden of the clanking chain.
At last Barbadoes, hated isle! appears,
Which has to Afric cost such floods of tears:
Here tyrants drag us from our gloomy den,
And, shame to nature! sell their fellow men.
For us man's curse, pernicious gold, is paid,
And my dear friends to diff'rent parts convey'd:
With heavy heart their parting steps I view,
And full of sorrow bid a last adieu.
Torn from my country and my dearest friends,
Enslav'd by men in name, in nature fiends,
Distracting thoughts my wounded bosom tear,
And anxious hope now chang'd to black despair.
Yet fate decreed I should not here remain
But try the perils of the waves again;
My master, tyrant rather, cross'd the sea,
And to this land convey'd unhappy me.
Here then my cruel fate I must deplore,
If freedom come not, until life be o'er.
O sons of freedom let my wretched tale
Upon your noble, gen'rous minds prevail,
Let our sad lot your tender pity move,
Which grateful Afric shall repay with love,
Whilst Providence your infant states shall guard,
And conscious virtue prove your best reward.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

On Monday the 13th day of April next, on the PREMISES,

A LOT, on lease, in the city of Annapolis, with three tenements thereon, subject to a ground rent of three pounds sterling, per annum; the said lot is 117 feet on Northwest-street, and 160 on Blake street, in a healthy pleasant part of the city. Seventy-one years of the lease are unexpired. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM MAW.

Annapolis, March 18, 1795.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Samuel Rawlings's tavern, a negro man named JACK, dark complected, twenty-five years old, about five feet eight inches high, inclinable to fat, with large eyes and pleasant countenance; had on when he went away, a dark fearnothing jacket, with country cloth breeches mixed with yellow and black, white thread stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever will take up and secures the said negro, so that his mistress may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

RACHEL HARWOOD.

West river, near Samuel Rawlings's tavern, March 15, 1795.

*** ALMANAC's, for the year 1795, for SALE at this OFFICE.

IN CHANCERY, March 13, 1795.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of BENJAMIN HARRISON, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Benjamin Harrison appear before the chancellor, chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the 1st day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in the premises, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three weeks successively before the 17th day of April next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

To be SOLD, At Public Vendue,

At Mr. GEORGE MANN's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 10th day of April next,

THAT valuable estate, opposite to the city of Annapolis, commonly known by the name of GREENBURY's POINT, containing 800 acres of land; there are on the premises a large and commodious brick dwelling house, with nine rooms, two kitchens, and a milk house below, with four rooms above for servants, adjoining, with a chapel, quarters, corn house, granary, stable, barn, and tobacco house, also a farm house, with five rooms, and other improvements. There are many advantages attending this place, such as plenty of fish, oysters and wild fowl, and convenient to one of the best markets in the United States for the seller; the situation is beautiful and healthy, and the soil superior to most, and inferior to none, in the state. The terms will be made easy, about one third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest. Possession will be given on the first day of January next, and an undoubted title will be made, by

DAVID KERR, Tenant for life, and WILLIAM BISHOP, Reversioner.

March 7, 1795.

IN CHANCERY, March 5, 1795.

ON application to the Chancellor, by a petition, in writing, of HENRY HILL, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Henry Hill appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the twentieth day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three weeks successively before the 22th of April next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY, March 6, 1795.

ON the application of THOMAS DUCKETT, trustee for BENJAMIN BELT, an insolvent, Ordered, that the creditors of the said Benjamin Belt do bring in and declare their respective claims to the said Thomas Duckett, on or before the first day of June next, in order that the said claims may be liquidated and adjusted; ordered, likewise, that the above order be published three weeks successively before the 10th day of April next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS is to give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to petition the justices of Anne-Arundel county county, at their next April term, for a commission to establish the boundaries of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the county aforesaid, called PART of BRIDGERTON, and late the property of LEWIS LEE, deceased, and also to establish the division line between the said deceased and his brother EDWARD LEE, deceased.

ROBERT DUVALL, Attorney in fact for the devisees of LEWIS LEE.

Annapolis, 10th March, 1795.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have land warrants, directed to the surveyor of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to lodge them with the subscriber before the 20th day of March next. And all warrants hereafter to be issued from the land office, directed to the surveyor aforesaid, are requested to be delivered to the subscriber as speedily as possible, otherwise he will not hold himself liable for their due execution.

VACHEL STEVENS, Surveyor Anne-Arundel county.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tuesday the 2nd of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has lost two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trousers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences; if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapsco, some time in June past, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long bushy wool, he is very fond of strong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his cloathing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapsco these five or six years, and is known by a great number of people that have crossed that ferry. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Administratrix of PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

July 15, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1794.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,
A NOVEL,
In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,
ENTITLED,

MARIA:

OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to subscribers 6/9 in boards, or 8/4 handsomely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book. Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, at Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken out by the first of June next, will be sent as dead letters to the General Post-Office.

JAMES COX, George Gray, citizen Richard Mackall, student at law, (2), Port-Tobacco. Wm. H. M'Pherson, near Port-Tobacco. Warren Dent Junifer, Terry Shorter, col. William M. Wilkerson, Charles county. J. B. Turner, clerk of Charles county, (2). James Gray, Michael Taney, Esq; Calvert county.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, P. M.

March 3, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DICKINSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the last day of August next, that they may be settled, by

ELIZABETH DICKINSON, Administratrix.

Anne-Arundel county, March 11, 1795.

To be SOLD, for READY MONEY, at VENDUE, on Monday the 23d day of March, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at the house of Mr. SAMUEL LANE, near Pig-Point,

ABOUT thirty valuable NEGROES, among which are many young men and boys, and several valuable household servants; also a variety of mahogany and other household furniture, plantation utensils, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep.

By direction of the will of NICHOLAS WATKINS, deceased, will be OFFERED, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 20th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, on the premises,

ALL that valuable tract of LAND, near Rawlings's tavern, lying on the road from Annapolis to Upper Marlborough, containing about 300 acres; the soil is fertile, and well adapted to planting and farming, has a sufficiency of timber, meadow land, (some of which is in grass) and fruit trees for its support.

Also, on the same day will be offered for sale, a parcel of likely negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, the stock of all kinds, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, among which is a fine saddle horse, a mare in foal by High Flyer, and three yoke of oxen, all the plantation utensils, some corn, a scan and ropes, and many other articles too tedious to mention. All the creditors are requested to attend on the day of sale. The terms to be made known on the day of sale.

BENJAMIN WATKINS, Executor.

March 2, 1795.

In virtue of an order from the orphan's court of St. Mary's county, will be EXPOSED, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 28th day of March next, at eleven o'clock, for READY MONEY, at the house of the subscriber, at Chaptico,

ONE horse, one walnut desk, one pine table, one violin, one razor case and razor, one man's saddle, one pair of plated spurs, two yards of blue broad cloth, a quarter of a yard of scarlet ditto, two yards of white tammy, one stick of blue twist, one man's hat, and other apparel.

J. B. GRINDALL, Administrator of THOMAS POWER.

February 25, 1795.

All persons having claims against the above estate are desired to make them known on or before the day of sale, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

STUEBEN'S MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition, at April term next, for a commission to mark and bound the second line of a tract of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called CLARY's HOPE, now in the possession of Aaron Parrish, it being contiguous to the land now in the possession of the subscriber.

THOMAS NORRIS, of Thomas.

February 23, 1795.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, at West river, a negro man named TOBY, about 25 years old, six feet high, and very raw boned, by trade a rough carpenter and sawyer; he had on when he went away a grey fearnothing over jacket, and an old under one of the same kind of cloth, white cotton overalls, yarn stockings, and strong shoes, with hob nails in the soles and nails with large broad flat heads in the heels, and an old coarse hat; he took with him a large match coat blanket, almost new, with two or three large spots of tar on it, and two brown linen shirts very little worn. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES CHESTON.

West river, February 12, 1795.

IN CHANCERY, February 18, 1795.

Frederick Berger, vs. Henry Shaver, and others. } THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for vesting a complete legal title in the complainant to a tract of land called CUT-KNEE, 75 acres, in Frederick county, which Henry Shaver, deceased, father of Henry Shaver the defendant, heretofore contracted to unto the complainant in fee; the complainant states, and so it appears from affidavit, that the said defendant hath removed from and is out of the the state; It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least four weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the first day of April next, to the intent that the said Henry Shaver may have notice of his the said Berger's application to this court, and may be warned to appear here on or before the fourth Tuesday of May next, to shew cause (if any there be) wherefore a decree should not be passed agreeably to the prayer of the bill.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the justices of Anne-Arundel county, at their next April court, to grant a commission to mark and bound part of three tracts of land, called ISAAC's PURCHASE, ISAAC's LAST PURCHASE, and BURGESS's CHOICE, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, agreeable to an act of assembly for marking and bounding land.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

January 26, 1795.

On Wednesday the twenty-second day of April next, and the next succeeding days, will be SOLD, for CASH, at the house of Mr. JOHN CRAGGS, at South-river ferry, near Annapolis,

FIFTY-FIVE NEGROES, late the property of colonel Samuel Chew, among which are a number of fine young healthy negroes of both sexes, some of those negroes have been occasionally employed as house servants, but generally have been brought up to farming business, and some of the men hands are exceeding good farmers. Some of the men and women are married; in those cases the husband, wife, and small children, if any, will be sold together; and some of the women who have young children, and have not husbands in the family, will have their small children sold with them. It is probable that any person wanting to buy negroes for their own use may suit themselves at this sale.

BEN. CHAMBERS, Attorney for
THO. M. FORMAN, administrator
of col. Sam. Chew, deceased.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Mr. BEN. CHAMBERS, attorney for THO. M. FORMAN, administrator of col. SAMUEL CHEW, deceased, advertised in the Maryland Gazette of Thursday February 19th instant, fifty-five NEGROES, late the property of col. S. Chew, to be sold for cash, on Wednesday the twenty-second day of April next, at the house of Mr. John Craggs, at South river ferry, near Annapolis; and, whereas the subscriber is interested in the administration of said estate, having intermarried with a daughter of the deceased, who, by his last will, is entitled to a part of his personal estate, after payment of debts; and, whereas the subscriber is of opinion that said advertisement is substantially defective, inasmuch as it does not sufficiently particularize certain valuable qualifications which some of said negroes *to his knowledge* are possessed of, and for want of which communication the sales of said property would be considerably injured: In consideration of the premises, be it known, that among the said fifty-five negroes are, two rough carpentets and sawyers, two shoemakers, the one a common, the other *a good workman*, a man who was regularly bred as a cook, but has been some years out of practice, a good woman cook, and another tolerable one, who can also wash well and take care of a dairy; an excellent female house servant and seamstress, who is complete mistress of her business; a man (husband to the last mentioned woman) who understands the management of a kitchen garden, has acted as a skipper of a boat plying from Kent-Island to Annapolis, has occasionally been employed as an house servant, and can drive a post chaise; a young woman who is a weaver, and two others who have acted in the capacity of chambermaids, and can wash well.

BEN. GALLOWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, March 3, 1795.

A valuable Mill and Land for sale.

On Monday the 20th day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD, on the PREMISES, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

THAT valuable MERCHANT MILL, on Magothy river, erected at the place called the Narrows, together with 144 acres of land contiguous thereto. This property will be sold on a credit of five years, one fifth part of the purchase money, and the interest on the whole sum, to be paid annually. Bonds with satisfactory security must be given by the purchaser.

WALLACE, MUIR, & HARRIS.

Annapolis, February 24, 1795.

STATE of DELAWARE, ff.

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court, held at Dover, in and for the county of Kent, on the tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, will be EXPOSED to SALE, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the fourth day of May next, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, situate in Murderkill hundred, in the county aforesaid; containing in the whole about one thousand five hundred acres, being the property of BENEDICT BRICE, deceased, at the time of his death, and to be sold for the payment of his debts. For the accommodation of those who may incline to purchase, the said land will be laid off in three divisions, with a sufficient quantity of woodland to each division; the terms of sale to be as follow, one third of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the day of sale, one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years, with interest, on the respective payments from the day of sale. Attendance will be given, and further particulars made known, by

MARY COOK, administratrix
of the said deceased.

By order of the court,

SIPPLE WHARTON, Clk.

December 10, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that whereas the subscriber, being seized of a parcel of land, lying and being in Calvert county, composed of parts of the following tracts, viz. BROOKE ADVENTURE, CEDAR BRANCH, ARNOLD'S PURCHASE, and BOWEN, means to petition the next county court for a commission to mark and bound the same, and the several tracts of parts of which it is constituted, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JAMES GRAY.

February 3, 1795.

PROPOSALS,

FOR A NEWS-PAPER.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that, having procured the new and elegant apparatus, lately imported from Europe, by Mr. JOHN HAYES, they intend publishing a daily news-paper, under the title of

The Baltimore Telegraphe.

It is proposed to publish this paper *every morning*, (Sundays excepted) on a larger and more extensive scale, than any heretofore attempted in the *State of Maryland*. The name will indicate the intention of the editors, that like the *new machine*, lately invented in *France*, it may communicate the *earliest* and *most interesting* intelligence.

That this publication may be rendered agreeable to their friends and patrons, the editors beg leave to lay before them an idea of their plan.

I. As it is of great importance to the people, to be regularly informed of the operations of the *general government*, a certain portion of this paper will be appropriated to the debates of *congress*, the laws and all interesting reports proceeding from that body, and from the *officers of state*, so as to exhibit a connected view of their deliberations.

II. They will duly notice matters that are interesting to the *United States*, such as the progress of manufactures, agriculture, commercial enterprises, useful undertakings and institutions, debates and proceedings of the national convention of France, and of the British parliament, with many other affairs from the most accredited foreign prints, which may appear worthy of insertion.

III. Interesting foreign and domestic publications shall be frequently announced, and copious extracts given of their contents, either from the works themselves, or from the most impartial reviewers or critics; their design being, not only to render this paper an *early vehicle* of news, but also a *magazine* of useful and entertaining knowledge.

IV. With respect to essays of every description, they will be guided by one general rule, founded on the *freedom* of the *press*, which they conceive ought only to extend to public characters; and therefore, they particularly oblige themselves, to reject all pieces which contain invectives against private citizens, or reflections that might, in any manner, injure their reputation, or occasion what is termed a news-paper war.

These general sketches of their design are submitted to the consideration of the public, from whom they solicit that support, which it shall be their constant study to merit.

Having been encouraged in this business, by a very respectable number of the inhabitants of this town, they flatter themselves, that *The Baltimore Telegraphe* will soon have a general and extensive circulation, and thereby become useful to merchants, country traders, and to all as an *advertising paper*. The elegance and beauty of their type will undoubtedly claim the public approbation; and they are determined to execute all business intrusted to their care, with neatness and accuracy.

The first number will be published early in March, on a super-royal sheet, the size of Mr. Brown's *Philadelphia Gazette*, at *seven dollars* per annum, and regularly forwarded to country subscribers, agreeably to orders, with all possible expedition and care.

The situation of public affairs, both in *Europe* and *America*, renders the present period truly interesting to every *freeman*; we therefore presume, that a publication intended for the support of *republican principles*, which may contain a judicious selection of the most important events, cannot fail of being very acceptable to our fellow-citizens.

Handbills, cards, blanks, circular letters, &c. printed on the shortest notice, at the *new printing office*, Baltimore, by

CLAYLAND, DOBBIN, & CO.

Baltimore, January 19, 1795.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. Perant, printer, Philadelphia; Messrs. S. and J. Adams, printers, and Mr. Samuel Burnes, postmaster, Wilmington; David Smith, Esq; Elkton; Mr. Samuel Smith, merchant, Havre-de-Grace; Mr. Abraham Crapster, merchant, Liberty-town; Mr. William Spurrier, Elk-Ridge; Mr. Bartgis, and Messrs. Winter and Carey, printers, Frederick-town; Messrs. Frederick and Samuel Green, printers, Annapolis; Messrs. Hanson and Priestley, printers, George-town; Mr. Archibald Dobbin, merchant, Alexandria; Messrs. Buchanan and Clayland, merchants, and Mr. James Cowan, printer, Easton; Mr. John Clayland, merchant, Greensburgh; Mr. James Clayland, junr. merchant, Centreville; Robert Wright, Esq; Chester-town; and at the book stores of Messrs. Hagerty, Rice, Clarke and Keddie, Keatinge, Cole, Thomas, Andrews and Butler, and by the publishers, in Baltimore.

WANTED, to take the command of an elegant finished PLEASURE BOAT, about the last of March next, (or sooner if application is made before that date) a sober, civil, industrious, and honest single man, perfectly acquainted with the management of a boat, vessel, the waters of the Chesapeake and the several rivers and harbours thereof, and if he understands navigation it will be a further recommendation. To such a person, (provided he comes well recommended as to the above qualifications,) will be given the first encouragement as to wages, and to engage either by the year or half year, as the parties may agree on.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Wye river, January 10, 1795.

PROPOSALS,

FOR A NEW NEWS-PAPER, ENTITLED,

Fell's-Point Telegraphe.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEN the present high price of subscriptions to the established news-papers in Baltimore is considered, the necessity of one at a more moderate expence, must be strikingly evident.—There are few persons in the state of Maryland, unless in the commercial towns, who would wish, or can conveniently afford to pay a subscription of SIX OR SEVEN DOLLARS per annum, together with the expence of postage; and when the great and acknowledged usefulness of these kind of publications is taken into view, there is every reason to expect, that the present undertaking will meet with the general patronage and encouragement of our discerning citizens. To accommodate, therefore, our readers, in every rank and description of society, it is proposed to publish the FELL'S-POINT TELEGRAPHE at the low price of TWO AND AN HALF DOLLARS per annum, which is to be paid half yearly in advance:—And that it may not be defective in communicating any article of interesting intelligence, it will be published as often as the post arrives, three times a week; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, when it will be delivered to subscribers at the Point and in Town, and immediately forwarded, agreeably to order, to those in the country.

It will be printed on good paper, and of a quarto size; and the editor is determined to spare no pains to render it a useful, instructive, and entertaining paper.—For this purpose, he will make the best selections in his power from all the American and European prints; and should any thing important or interesting appear in any of the Baltimore papers, his friends may also be assured, that it will be inserted in the TELEGRAPHE.

As there can be no doubt but this cheap and useful paper will find a ready circulation in every part of the state of Maryland, a work of this kind being so much wanted, it is presumed it will claim its share of the advertising business. The editor, advantageously situated on Fell's-Point, will be easily enabled to procure every article of ship news, and be early acquainted with the arrival of every species of merchandise, which he will communicate to the public. He therefore solicits his friends and the public for their advertising custom; and he trusts that their advertisements will be printed correctly, and judiciously displayed.

Original essays, both moral and political, authentic accounts of marriages, deaths, and other casualties, will be received with gratitude, and meet with due attention. And here, he thinks it necessary to remark, that it is his fixed determination, to conduct the Telegraphe on free and rational principles:—Averse to party purposes, no interest or emolument whatever, will influence him to disturb the peace of domestic tranquility, by publishing anonymous slander, or malevolence, against individuals in the private walks of life.

The public's very humble
And obedient servant,

J. W. ALLEN.

Baltimore, January 29.

N. B. It is intended, should a sufficient number of subscribers appear by the 23d day of February ensuing, that the first No. of Fell's-Point Telegraphe shall be published on that day.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. John Pannel, captains James and Joseph Biays, captain Thomas Moore, captain Peter Sharp, and Mr. Job Smith, on Fell's-Point; by Messrs. Clarke and Keddie, Mr. John Hagerty, and Messrs. Thomas, Andrews and Butler, booksellers; and Messrs. Yundt and Brown, and Mr. Philip Edwards, printers, Baltimore-town, and Messrs. F. and S. Green, Annapolis.

RAN AWAY on the second instant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, stoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of speaking; his legs are remarkable small, and feet very long and narrow for one of his size; his wool is short; had on when he made his escape a round hat, painted or tarred, a short fearnough grey waistcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow shoes, and a pair of white yarn stockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnson's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the gaol of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will assume the Butler name, or some other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to pass as such. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a less distance, or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 600 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1794.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.